

CLARK'S OUT AGAINST REPEAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

the President of the United States, who is endeavoring to redeem our national honor.

"His heart is on the wrong side, and with the special interests in this fight and against the administration, and upon that side he should bravely take his stand and not endeavor to hide behind a technical quibble on rules."

Are Not Disturbed.

Administration leaders denied last night that they were disturbed by the statement and the Henry reply might tear the votes of a number of Democrats away from the real issue involved in the fight. A controversy between the two leaders, which should be a technical quibble on rules.

"It should be remembered that the clause exempting American ships in the coastwise trade from paying tolls in the canal was written into the Panama act over the protest of the committee and on two hours' debate, after nine years effort by the shipping monopoly through the most infamous lobby the American Congress ever has felt."

"The same arguments which favor unlimited power to amend in other bills do not apply to this bill. There is no analogy between the Sims bill and the measure, which should be there over for amendment. There is nothing to amend in the Sims bill. It is a question that should be answered either 'yes' or 'no.'"

Time Enough for Merits.

Representative Swager, of Kentucky, when shown Speaker Clark's statement, said:

"The rule is neither unfair nor unusual. With three hours for debate on the rule itself and twenty on the bill, ample time is given to present the merits of the question. The proposition contained in the Sims bill is ample. It involves the one question of the repeal of the two paragraphs in the canal toll act that permit exemption of American ships from tolls. If the merits of the respective sides cannot be presented in twenty-three hours, they never can be. The side of the House, together with the many matters that must be taken up during each session, make requisite rules limiting debate. No party has ever controlled the House and no party can without enforcing closure rules."

The Democratic party has repeatedly since Mr. Clark has been Speaker adopted rules limiting debate on matters of first magnitude. As this matter presents but one fundamental question, the unlimited right to amend does not exist, and under the rules of the House, the right is afforded to those in opposition to offer on a motion to recommmit an affirmative and substantive proposition.

"The character of this rule has been known for many days by every one at all familiar with what was happening in the House. The House has repeatedly affirmed correct statements touching it. It is remarkable, to say the least, that the Speaker should have felt the need of voicing his protest only after the rule was introduced and after it had been drawn. Those of us who believe in the President and believe in upholding, rather than tearing down, a democratic administration will not be diverted from the accomplishment of a great result in the interest of our nation's honor by an eleven-hour protest against a rule that has many Democratic precedents and which is fair and justifiable according to the usual parliamentary procedure in the House, particularly at the instance of those who now, for the first time, show that they are opposed to the repeal."

Speaker's Attitude Forecasts.

Administration leaders declared last night that the Clark statement would make no difference as far as they were concerned. Because of the reluctance with which the Speaker has committed himself, they declared, his attitude had been accurately forecast and discounted. They expressed the belief, privately, that the Speaker is actuated to a great extent by considerations of his personal political fortunes. Several of his friends deplored his stand, and one man who had strongly supported him during the pre-

Yearn for Food— Don't Spurn It

A Brisk Appetite Is a Healthful Necessity. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Quickly Restore Lost Relish for Food.

Unless you have a real hearty desire for food, you should by all means have no chances of stomach trouble, for a loss of appetite means a signal of distress from a deranged digestion. When the stomach wants food it signals the mind through the nerves, and these excite the taste buds in the mouth which at once secrete large quantities of saliva. This is called "mouth water." All of us know when our "mouths water" we want food.



"There's an appetite that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets gave me."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets very quickly restore appetite by making the stomach want food. The stomach readily recovers from indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., as soon as it is enabled to digest food. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after each meal quickly digest that meal and thus wonderfully rest the stomach.

In a short time the digestion assumes its normal condition, and then appetite and a good appetite, too—is the natural consequence. One may actually fuddle a few Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, place them in a glass tube with meat, grains, vegetables, etc., and these tablets will digest the contents of the tube without aid.

Just think then how quickly and efficiently they act when they are mixed with the food in one's system and what a great relief it is to the digestive apparatus to have its fluids so enriched. Go to your drugstore today and obtain a 3-cent box and make the actual test yourself after you have eaten a large and hearty meal.

convention campaign, declared that by his antagonism to the President on the tolls question the Speaker was "digging his own political grave."

From private expressions of Democrats, it is apparent that the leaders feel the future of the party and hope of power for a generation rests entirely upon the outcome of the tolls fight and the seriousness of the breach which many feel now is unavoidable.

After an unexpected filibuster brought about by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the Appropriations Committee, through the medium of a conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, the House finally got down to consideration of the special rule on the tolls question late yesterday afternoon. At a morning meeting of the Rules Committee the rule was amended to permit of twenty, instead of fifteen, hours' debate, a wise tactical move on the part of the pro-repeal Democrats. After some discussion, it was agreed debate on the rule itself should be permitted to run for three hours. As most of the debate allowed on the tolls turned altogether on the merits of the tolls themselves, the House will listen to something more than twenty-four hours' debate on the question altogether.

Arguments Are Outlined. Aside from the attacks on the rule, the debate yesterday clearly outlined the arguments of the opposing sides. The sides will be: "The National Honor," on one side, and the charge that we are "backsliding to Great Britain," on the other.

Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, for the repeal; Minority Leader Mann, against the rule and the repeal; Representative Murdock, against the rule and the repeal; Representative Campbell, of Kansas, against rule and repeal; Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, against the rule and for the repeal; Representative Swager, of Kentucky, for the rule and the repeal, and Chairman Flood, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for the rule and the repeal, were among the speakers yesterday.

When the House adjourned unexpectedly a little after 6 o'clock, fifty minutes yet remained for debate on the rule. The fight will be resumed when the House meets at noon tomorrow. Debate will be after 3 o'clock before the House resolves itself into Committee of the Whole for general debate on the Sims repeal bill.

Throng in Galleries. An indication of the interest that Washington and the country is showing in the repeal fight was found in the throng that gathered in the galleries before the House met at noon, not a seat was vacant except in the diplomatic and executive galleries. Spectators were glad to find seats on the steps, or to crane their necks over the balcony railings when the House adjourned more than six hours later, there were not fifty vacant seats among the thousand-odd seats in the galleries.

Representative Swager, of Kentucky, made the strongest speech of the afternoon in ten minutes. He is supporting the President and the rule. Representative Sherley said in part: "The question of the canal tolls is right when he said that in a little while men and parties pass away and are of no importance, and I had hoped that, like Saul of Tarsus, he had seen a sudden light, and would have enabled him to conclude that opening sentence right: 'Men will pass away, parties will pass away, but the honor of a nation cannot be trampled to the ground and its effect pass away.'"

"We come here with no apology. The people of the country are not so much interested in what platforms say as they are in whether or not what we do here is right or wrong. Much has been said that it is an American canal. I also believe that it is an American canal. I believe in our fight to control it in all ways necessary to our political welfare."

"When many men now silent were vociferous in their protests, I raised my voice in favor of repealing the canal tolls because I believed it an American canal. But there is a difference between our rights as a sovereign touching matters that affect us in a political sense and our obligations to the world touching the commercial use of the canal. For seventy-five years we have held out to the world the promise that we would build the canal for no narrow commercial advantage. It was in that spirit that we entered into our negotiations. More than that during the time that we were a weak nation, from the time of Jefferson, we have been a nation of honor. We have been a nation that the rivers to the inhabitants thereof. We have denied the right to close the seas."

"Now we have built a great canal, and men here today would have us sacrifice the nation's honor for the sake of a paltry advantage to the most mercenary monarchs in America."

Cowards Fear Misunderstanding. "Now we would undertake to dim the luster of that great undertaking by aiding a special privilege and exemption for American ships. This is the President of the United States, big enough to look beyond the passing events, seeing the nation's honor as it is viewed not only here but by the civilized world, comes and asks you to repeal."

"Men get excited over what they claim a base surrender. Let me say now that I never yet knew a man who was so excited over what was right because his motives might be misunderstood. It is the coward who fears to take a position lest some one call his craven."

Mann Attacks Rule. Minority Leader Mann was one of the few speakers who vigorously attacked the rule. Representative Lenroot, who favored the repeal, was another, and Progressive Leader Victor Murdock also paid his respects to "gag rule."

Mr. Mann told the House that it had twice passed the interpretation of the treaty that President Roosevelt had three times publicly interpreted the treaty, that President Taft, the late Secretary Hay and Senator Root, while Secretary of the House, had both interpreted the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and that in all the constructions of the treaty England's claim had been denied and the United States certain preferences had been maintained.

Turning on those of the opposition who had stressed the declaration that the nation honor is involved in the controversy, Mr. Mann concluded: "Not our honor is involved, but that of Great Britain in trying to drive a hard bargain on this country and this Congress. Our honor is above interpretation and Great Britain's honor is subject to open attack."

Mr. Mann's speech was greeted by a real ovation from the House, the applause lasting long after he had reached his seat from the well of the House. Replying to Mr. Mann, Chairman Flood, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, opened his speech by declaring:

"The question is not whether Great Britain is driving a hard bargain, but rather whether we are going to keep a contract we already have made."

Opening the debate, Chairman Henry declared that the American Congress had blundered in enacting the free tolls provision. "The question involved here," said Mr. Henry, "is whether the United States is going to fulfill its treaty pledges."

Called a Blunder. According to Representative Pott, Democratic member of the Rules committee,

the free tolls plank in the Baltimore platform also was a blunder.

"Why offer the canal free to one class of shippers?" he demanded. "Why discriminate in favor of the coastwise shippers? One might think they had built the canal, whereas it was constructed by all the people. In such a situation as this all of us should stand by the President and the courageous attitude he has taken. He has made a candid statement and is at least entitled to support. He did not write the free tolls plank in the Baltimore platform, but he is President of all the people and is trying to do his duty. He is our spokesman in international affairs and he has spoken and we should preserve inviolate the treaty agreements we have made."

Representative Madden, an Illinois Republican, advocated the rule and also the repeal, upon which he will speak later. In a brief speech Madden declared he needed no facts from the President to enable him to vote. The case, he said, was purely one of contract between Great Britain and the United States.

He also said that the repeal would be open to amendment was made by Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, who said the bill should be amended so that it would state specifically that it did not constitute the treaty, but that the repeal was based on economic grounds alone.

SENATE SILENT ON QUESTION OF PANAMA CANAL TOLLS

The Senate was silent yesterday on the Panama Canal tolls issue. The Chamberlain resolution, which was the cause of so much acrimonious debate Wednesday, did not come up, and there was an absence of debate on the general question, and apparently a lack of memorials.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which went over under the rules, and which was a supply of capital requirement. "Be it resolved by the United States Senate, That in pursuance of the true American doctrine of equal and exact justice to all—special privileges to none—it is expedient and just that all vessels or tonnage passing through the Panama Canal shall bear and pay a sum of compensation so adjusted as shall compensate for expense and upkeep of the canal."

That the amount and method of payment of such tolls shall be regulated jointly by the Secretaries of War and the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States. Otherwise, there was no outcropping of the important issue as to the repeal of free tolls.

REPORT OF SOUTH AMERICAN PROTEST VIGOROUSLY DENIED

Intimations that the governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile had let it be known to President Wilson that they did not look with favor on laws exempting American vessels from payment of Panama Canal tolls were vigorously repudiated yesterday in sources possessed of authoritative knowledge as to the attitude of those governments.

It was made indisputably clear that the governments concerned have never, either officially or unofficially, made any representations, formal or informal, on the subject; nor have they even intimated any opinion regarding canal tolls. The reports published yesterday caused much indignation in certain quarters among the Latin-American diplomatic corps, as it was feared the inference would be drawn that the South American governments have no interest whatsoever in the question of canal tolls, as they are not in the least affected by it.

Intimations that the three countries named also were acting as a unit in the matter of canal tolls likewise were repudiated in well-informed quarters. The statement was made that the so-called "A. S. Alliance" (Argentina, Brazil, and Chile) is taken much more seriously in the United States than in South America, where the jealousies and rivalries of these three countries are well understood.

DECLARES ADMINISTRATION IS FACING SERIOUS CRISIS

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, March 26.—A Washington dispatch to the Sun says in part: "The Wilson administration is facing a crisis over its program of repeal of the tolls exempting clause in the Panama Canal act. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, has joined the other powerful leaders in that body who are opposing the President's wishes."

"His statement tonight throws into the present controversy the issue whether the Democrats will stand by the record which they made in fighting Speaker Cannon and the old Republican regime for the liberalization of the rules of the House. Speaker Clark has called upon the Democrats of the House to say whether they will sanction this return to gag methods."

"This is the first time that Speaker Clark has run up the flag of revolt against the Wilson administration, and by many it is held as the beginning of a factional fight in the House. It is construed, too, as evidence of Mr. Clark's intention to become a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1916."

Large deposits of sulphur have been found in Southern Texas and are to be developed in a similar manner to the development of the Louisiana sulphur fields.

Store Closes 6 o'clock Saturday
Saks & Company
Pennsylvania Ave. Seventh St.

No Squabbling Over the responsibility in our new guaranteed Hose for Men.

We sell them to you and we stand back of them—prepared to make good any question of dissatisfaction. The guarantee is for six months—and covers the six pairs—Which sell at

\$1.50
Fine Lisle Thread; reinforced at heel, toe and sole. The biggest value ever put into a Hose for a quarter.

By United States Soldiers' Home Band, John B. Zimmerman, leader, Stanley Hall, at 2:30 p. m.
March, "The Ship".....Holmes
Overture, "The Ship".....Bach
Suite, "Scenes Pittoresques".....Masse
1) Marche. 2) Air de Ballet.
3) The Angels. 4) Peto Boheme.
Selection, "The Girl from Kars".....Carril
Characteristic, "Paving the Cotton Fields".....Pomeroy
Finale, "Rebels of Seville".....Mars
The "Star Spangled Banner."

STRIKING CHOIRISTERS IN TRUCE WITH PASTOR

Singers at Ryland Methodist Episcopal Church Return to Choir Loft for Easter Practice.

LETTER OF APOLOGY EFFECTIVE

Choiristers at Ryland Methodist Episcopal Church, who struck Sunday a week ago when reprimanded publicly for whispering by the pastor, last night lowered their flag of belligerency, called a truce with Rev. Edward Gallagher, the pastor, and returned to their duties at the regular Thursday night choir practice.

That Rev. Mr. Gallagher's letter of apology to Miss Mary Brewer, organist and choir leader, who called the strike, expressing his regret to all members of the choir for the reprimand, which nearly disrupted the church, caused the breaking of the strike, was stated.

Efforts to locate Mr. Gallagher to verify the statements were unsuccessful, and neither Miss Brewer nor choir members were communicative. In fact, all church members refused to talk, beyond saying: "An unfortunate affair has been happily terminated and why and wherefore are unessential."

Nearly every member of the choir was present last night when Miss Brewer took her seat at the organ and struck the first chord of the hymn to be sung at Easter morning. The singers were in happy mood, and the rehearsal was called most successful.

It is believed that every seat in the church will be filled Saturday morning when the choir will make its first public appearance in a body since the strike.

SMALL SAVERS MAKE GREAT CORPORATIONS

Frank T. Hulswit Says the "Money Trust" Is Composed of Limited Wage-earners.

The "money trust" of this country is not composed of the men and institutions which are popularly believed to control the money supply and the money market. "Money trust" consists of that portion of the people who "earn a little but who save a little also."

Frank T. Hulswit, president of the United States Industrial Realty Company and one of the best known of public utility operators, in an interesting interview yesterday, furnished some suggestive figures to support these statements.

"The source of supply of capital requirement," said Mr. Hulswit, "is the people who have in small sums. Contrary to the generally accepted belief, support for new enterprises which require large amounts of capital does not originate with the men and the institutions which are popularly believed to control the money supplies of the world. It lies with the great mass of people who, in the aggregate, make up the huge sums which industry and progress demand for investment every year. And capital is in reality drawn from the quarters which promise the greatest profit to the investor, always provided the security of the investment is assured."

"The great river of capital has its source in the faculty of expression of the world. The mechanic, the artisan, the school-teacher, the shopkeeper—every hand that is turned to production and which spends a little less than it earned, pours its offering into the rivulet, and from the countless thousands of these small streams the river is formed. The people of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for instance, contribute their daily savings on the street cars made possible by the contribution of capital from a teacher in Zurich, Switzerland; a frugal mechanic of Birmingham, England; a forehand engineer of Glasgow, Scotland; a peasant of France, whose centuries have been hoarded one at a time; a shopkeeper of London, and the thousands like them in every country of Europe and in every State of this United States."

"A study of the records of ownership of the securities of the corporations of the world would be beneficial to that portion of the people who express the theory of economics, rather than the application of a workable principle. In the last analysis the 'money trust,' of which we have heard so much, is formed of the portion of the people who save a little, but who save a little also. They own the industries and the utilities of the world. They are the source of the money that is used to build the world. They are the source of the money that is used to build the world. They are the source of the money that is used to build the world."

"Fortunately those whose intent is expressed in the effort to tear down and destroy are in the minority; they carry with them a very great many who do not stop to think and reason, or who think and reason superficially, if at all. But they stop to study and learn. They will inevitably desert the propaganda of destruction; the majority of the people mean to be fair."

Mr. Hulswit furnished some detailed results of a study of a specific issue of bonds, to which he had access for full information. "Of the total issue of these bonds," he said, "25 per cent are owned by persons whose income is less than \$2,000 or \$4,000 per annum. A very large proportion of them are single men or women (the ownership is about equal) divided between men and women. Twenty per cent of these bonds are less than the taxable amount under the income tax law are residents of the United States. Their average holdings are \$250. Out of a total of 25,000 who are exempt there are 25,000 whose holdings are more than \$10,000 and 217 own one bond each of the face value of \$1,000. Residents of foreign countries—England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and Cuba—own a quarter of a million of these securities. There, too, the small savings are heavily represented, nearly 50 per cent owning one bond of \$1,000."

"Banks and trust companies hold better than 25 per cent of the total issue for investment account, and various partnerships hold about 10 per cent, also for investment, and because it represents reserve capital which the easily and quickly realized upon in case of need. Individuals subject to the income tax by reason of a large income hold about 10 per cent of the total issue; the average holding is only about \$15,000."

"What is true of this corporation is true of every corporation in business in the United States. The owners of the corporations are the people who save, and the men who manage the corporations are no less the servants of the people than are the men who enter political life with that high-sounding phrase on their lips."

BAND CONCERT TODAY.

By United States Soldiers' Home Band, John B. Zimmerman, leader, Stanley Hall, at 2:30 p. m.
March, "The Ship".....Holmes
Overture, "The Ship".....Bach
Suite, "Scenes Pittoresques".....Masse
1) Marche. 2) Air de Ballet.
3) The Angels. 4) Peto Boheme.
Selection, "The Girl from Kars".....Carril
Characteristic, "Paving the Cotton Fields".....Pomeroy
Finale, "Rebels of Seville".....Mars
The "Star Spangled Banner."

NEW HOME FOR UNCLE SAM.

Building for Agricultural Department to Cost \$300,000.

The Department of Agriculture will have a new office building on the south side of B street between Thirteenth and-a-half and Fourteenth, according to a statement made public yesterday by Sidney Bieber, who is projecting the improvement for the Columbia properties Company, Inc.

It is said the building will cost \$300,000 and will be rented to the Department at the rate of about 25 cents a square foot. There will be eight stories, with a frontage of 135 feet. The lot is 145 by 91 feet. The architecture will be Corinthian and the entrance will be decorated with a massive limestone colonnade. The three lower stories will be constructed of limestone, ornamentally decorated, while the upper part of the facade will be terra cotta. The building will have about 30 rooms. MacNeil & MacNeil are the architects. The work will begin soon and will be completed within five months.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT HAVANA.

One Death and Two Cases in the Hospital.

Havana, Cuba, March 26.—The existence of bubonic plague was confirmed officially today when Carlos Arechaga, a Spanish boy, twelve years old, died from the disease. He was the first victim officially reported since a boy died at 4 o'clock this morning at the Spanish Hospital.

Two others also were officially declared to be suffering from bubonic plague after the return of Lieut. Col. Shum from New York.

The trial had been held up two days awaiting this officer, who was called away on account of serious illness in his family. The afternoon session was adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow. Final adjournment is expected tomorrow.

FREEZE-OUT FOR KELLEY ARMY

Pueblo, Colo., March 26.—A detachment of "Gen." Kelley's army of unemployed men, who started from San Francisco to march to Washington, D. C., arrived today in a refrigerator car from Grand Junction.

The 150 men were surrounded in the railroad yards by the police, who fed the "army" on bread and beans. The men were not allowed to leave the yards. They plan to proceed to Denver later.

D. J. CALLAHAN HONORED.

At the monthly meeting of the directors of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company yesterday, the office of second vice president of the company was created, and D. J. Callahan was elected to fill the position, together with that of general manager, which position he has held for a number of years.

Bricks made of furnace slag, according to German makers, increase in strength with age.

TELLS OF BRUTAL MURDER.

Youth, Turning State's Evidence, Accuses Alleged Accomplice.

Philadelphia, March 26.—Howard S. Pennington, a youth, who, together with George H. March, is charged with the murder of S. Lewis Pinkerton, former tax collector of Edgemont Township, took the stand today in Delaware County Criminal Court at Media and told a terrible story of the death of Pinkerton. Pennington told how he wrestled with Pinkerton over the floor of a stable after first striking him with a blackjack. Pinkerton had gained the upper hand when Pennington called for March. March, according to the witness, recovered the blackjack and struck the tax collector again and again on the head with it.

"George stamped upon his sides," said Pennington. Then he said: "Which side is his heart on?" District Attorney Hannum asked: "March stopped to ask that question?" "He did," said Pennington.

KOEHLER TRIAL REOPENED.

Final Adjournment of Court-martial Expected to Come Today.

New London, March 26.—The court-martial of Maj. Benjamin M. Koehler, under arrest at Fort Terry, reconvened at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, immediately after the return of Lieut. Col. Shum from New York.

The trial had been held up two days awaiting this officer, who was called away on account of serious illness in his family. The afternoon session was adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow. Final adjournment is expected tomorrow.

Mr. Koehler was current at the fort and also in this city today that Maj. Koehler, who has been confined to Plum Island since his arrest a few weeks ago, had slipped by the night guard and escaped to New London. "One of the steamers that brought a theatrical party here. Capt. Patton, who is temporarily in charge at Fort Terry, denied the rumor."

SAYS ROAD WAS "SANDBAGGED."

Boston, March 26.—William H. Coolidge, trustee of the Boston and Maine Railroad, declared today that the railroad yards had been "sandbagged" into accepting the trusteeship, recently agreed upon by the Department of Justice and Chairman Elliott, of the New Haven road.

OLD MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 26.—A Scranton murder which has been a mystery for twelve years was cleared today when William Pegram, forty-two years old, a negro, was arrested here for attacking a number of girls and confessed that he assaulted Miss Mary Quinn, wife, at Scranton June 2, 1902, and afterward beat her to death.

AGED WOMAN FAILS TO BREAK RUSSIA'S BONDS

Former Prisoner, in Conspiracy to Free "Grandmother of Revolution" from Siberia, Recounts Details.

GOAL ALMOST IS REACHED

New York, March 26.—A story of the attempt of Mme. Brezhnevskaya, "grandmother of the Russian revolution" to escape from the wastes of Siberia to which she has been exiled for life, was told today by Michael Smirnov, one of those in the conspiracy to free the seventy-two-year-old woman.

Smirnov himself escaped by forging passports and making his way to Japan by way of Manchuria. He arrived here from San Francisco a few days ago and is being hidden by friends who fear Russian government agents may kidnap him. "It was three years ago that I met Grandmother Brezhnevskaya, at the colony for 'politicals' at Kirenski," he said. "The plan to get her out was extensive. I was sent ahead to pick out a point by which she could escape. I had fictitious passports."

"After all arrangements had been made, Mme. Brezhnevskaya visited the hut of another 'political.' There she dressed in the clothing of a man. Her own clothing was worn by another prisoner named Andreyev. In the evening he went to her house."

"Under cover of darkness Mme. Brezhnevskaya entered a sleigh and started on the 1,000-mile journey to Irkutsk. Andreyev was to remain in bed in her hut, feigning illness. After four days a new police officer demanded to be taken to her bedside. Then the plot was discovered."

"In the meantime Mme. Brezhnevskaya had reached within thirty miles of Irkutsk. Policemen patrolled the road, the news having been flashed all over the country. Her disguise worked admirably, but unfortunately the sleigh turned over in view of police officers, and she was found out."

"I was at Irkutsk when I heard the news. With the fictitious passports which were to have been used by our 'grandmother,' I made my escape."

MISS WILSON BUYS TROSSEAU.

President's Daughter in New York Arranges for Wedding Cake.

New York, March 26.—Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, was in town today. She shopped, buying a number of articles for her trousseau for her marriage to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. Miss Wilson, who arrived late yesterday, is stopping at the Waldorf, with her cousin, Mrs. John Wilson, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Wilson accompanied her to most of the stores and aided the bride-to-be in many of her selections.

Before her return to Washington Miss Wilson will order her wedding cake. It will be made by a famous French cook here, an old woman, who has made cakes for more than twenty years for all the fashionable weddings.

The Ben Franklin QUIZ CORNER

\$3,500 in Cash Will Be Given to Successful Quizzers
By THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Daily Chat With Quizzers

What Says Ben Franklin Today?

Pictograph No. 6 March 27, 1914.

Now that you've been engaged almost a week on the Ben Franklin Quiz, you have had good opportunity to study Franklin's sayings at close range.

"Don't they appeal to you as educating and helpful?"

We've heard many express themselves as delighted with this phase of the Ben Franklin Quiz. It makes it so much more interesting and worth while, they say.

No other author had, so keenly developed the faculty of expressing himself epigrammatically. In one brief sentence Franklin drives home a thought with greater power and effect than others who have written books upon the subject. His language is simplicity itself and his oft-employed figures of speech heighten the color of his style.

Franklin is very outspoken and does not strive for the most genteel way of stating disagreeable things. Incidentally, he has a fine play of wit that tickles the appreciation of every one—which reminds us of a gentleman who was in The Herald's office yesterday. He had not been following the Quiz thus far. The conversation turned in that direction, and some one happened to quote the saying:

"Fly and visitors stink it three days." It struck him so witty, and so true that he fairly bubbled over with delight. And, of course, he's an earnest Quizzer, now.

Franklin's sayings are widely diversified in subject matter. He goes the whole range from domestic felicity to business success, from health